NEWPORT MERCURY.

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NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

TO BE SOLD, BY
WILLIAM ENGS, jun.
THE HOUSE he now lives in, a healthy airy Situation (with a good Cellar and new Store, paved Yard, and a Garden adjoining.
Newport, 30th Sept. 1799.

INOCULATION.

THE Subscribers hereby inform the Public, that they will open an Hospital in this Town, for the Reception of Patients for the Inoculation for the Small-Pox, on the 1st Day of October next, and continue them open until the 20th of said Month.—The Price of nursing, boarding, Physicians Fees, &c. will be Nine Dollars. They flatter themselves that the pleasant Situation and good Accommodations of the Hospitals, with the extreme healthy State of the Town——and the Success of their former Practice will induce those who are desirous to have the Small-Pox to avail themselves of this Opportunity.—No Patients will be admitted after the 20th of October—this Season.
PARDON BOWEN,
LEVI WHEATON.
Providence, Sept. 26, 1799.

For CHARLESTON *(S. C.)*
The SCHOONER FRIENDSHIP,
SAMUEL ANTHONY, Master,
Will sail by the 10th of October.
For Passage apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHUM
September 30, 1799.

VALUABLE LANDS.

SIXTEEN Thousand Acres of Land in the Town of St. Patrick, and Six-teen Hundred Acres in the Town of Monmouth, all in the Delaware Purchase, and not far from Tioga Point, to be sold, by Robert Latham, at Groton-Ferry, in Connecticut.—The Lands aforesaid are well situated for marketing, and diversified with running Streams of Water, on which are many fine Mill Seats; the Soil is deep and rich, covered with valuable Timber of different Kinds, is well adapted for every Kind of Tillage, and the Face of the Country is generally very pleasant—as good a Title will be given as the State of Connecticut can give—generous Terms of Purchase for more or less of said Lands may be had by a speedy Application.
He has likewise for Sale a Farm in Voluntown, in the State of Connecticut, containing Two Hundred Acres.
The Payments for said Lands will be taken in Cash, Stock, Provisions of every Kind, or Vessels, and wait Six years for one half of said Payments.
September 21, 1799.

DESERTED from the Service of the Subscriber, on the Night of the 17th inst. an indented Apprentice, named JABEZ L. LAWTON; about 17 Years of Age.—All Persons whatsoever, are forbid employing, trusting, or harbouring said Boy, on Penalty of the Law.
OLIVER FARNSWORTH.
Newport, Sept. 27, 1799.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER, Hyson, Souchong, Bohea } Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.
And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.
Newport, June 25, 1799.

ETHAN CLARKE
HAS FOR SALE,
A few Pipes of excellent Cogniac Brandy; Claret Wine in Boxes, of 2 Dozen in a Box; Bottled Porter and Brown Stout in Casks; Molasses and New-England Rum, by Hogshead; and Anchors, &c. as usual.
Newport, Sept. 2, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the EAGLE,
INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.
Newport, June 10, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Petersburgh clean Hemp, Russia and Ravens Duck, first Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions—Russia and Swedes Iron, flat and square.
BY THE PACKAGE.
Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Silesias; Creas-a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Hessian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glass Ware, calculated for the West-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.
New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.
Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

C. FOWLER & Co.
Have for Sale, at their Wholesale Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,
BOURDEAUX, Alicant, and Spanish Brandy; Jamaica Spirits; West-India and New-England Rum; best Holland Geneva; Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines; Loaf, powdered, and Brown Sugars; Souchong and Gunpowder Teas; Nutmegs; Mace; Cinnamon; Cloves; Ginger; Pepper; Pimento; Molasses; Chocolate; New-York Soap; Fresh Raisins; Starch, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO,
A complete Assortment of CROCKERY WARE, in Crates; German Steel and Sheet Lead by the Cwt. and a constant Supply of Superfine & Common FLOUR, by the Quantity or Barrel.
The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates, and on the most reasonable Terms.

JOHN THURSTON,
Takes this Method to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has taken the Store on Banister's Wharf, lately improved by Mr. *Stephen Pierce*, deceased, where he has for Sale the following Articles, viz.
BRANDY; Rum; Gin; white and brown Sugars; Flour; Rice; Chocolate; Souchong and Bohea Teas; Mustard; Codfish; an Assortment of blue, white and figur'd Queen's Ware; Stone Ware of all Sorts; Egyptian China Tea-Pots and Ink-Stands; Decanters, Wine Glasses, and Tumblers, a great Variety; Barberry and Bees-Wax; Sole-Leather; Brushes and Brooms; Cedar Pails; Sieves; Coffee-Mills; Powder, and Shot of all Sizes; Soap; Candles; Lead; Mens' and Womens' Shoes and Slippers; Table Knives and Forks; Penknives; Patent Spoons; Cases of Razors; Guns; Gun-Locks; Padlocks; Door and Chest Locks; Brass Cocks; Hammers; Money Scales; Steel and Mouse Traps; Gimblets of various Sizes; Shoe and Buckle-Brushes; Shot Moulds; Japann'd Ware; Spectacles; Bed-Cords; Fishing-Lines; Fish-Hooks, of all Sizes; Poles, Lines, and Hooks, equipped for Fishing; ready-made American Colours of all Sorts; Nails of various Sorts; Iron Scrapers; Patent and other Time Glasses; Double Battle and other Gunpowder; Drawing-Knives; and many other Articles too tedious to enumerate.
☞ Rice by the Cask, and Flour by the Barrel.
Newport, August 5, 1799.

Extracts from late European Papers.

BRUSSELS, July 18.

LETTERS from the Frontiers of Westphalia state, that an Aid-de-Camp of the King of Prussia has arrived from Berlin at Minden, with orders for the Generals who command the army of observation—said to be of the utmost importance. This officer, after having remained two days at Minden, set off with the greatest expedition to return to Berlin. From all the accounts which reach us from the interior of Germany, it appears certain that the cabinet of Berlin will soon put an end to all the uncertainty which prevails respecting it, by taking an open part. At a moment when Prussia engages the attention of Europe, in which the fate of war depends, perhaps, on the measures which that court may adopt, it cannot be a matter of indifference to know what is its military situation. The following is the result of it, according to a printed list which is circulated in Westphalia. —199,000 Infantry, 41,000 Cavalry, 21,000 Artillery; total 252,000 men in arms, a number which may be considerably increased by putting them on the war establishment. To this force are to be added the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, which are at the disposal of Prussia.

PARIS, July 29.

A paper states, that the King of Prussia secretly signed his accession to the coalition, on the 6th of March. [*The recent conduct of Frederick has certainly given more satisfaction to the Allies than his former measures. He has suffered Russian troops to pass through his territory destined to combat the French.*

ACT OF ACCUSATION.

Against the Ex-Directors, proposed by a Special Committe of the Council of Five Hundred.

For having made to be sold, or for having themselves sold, our ammunition, our arms, our provisions, our effects of every species, and for having left our fortified places without warlike stores.

For having remained in the most cruel inaction, whilst every thing announced War, whilst our Enemies made the most formidable preparations, and whilst the North was vomiting forth trained Soldiers in immense numbers.

For having sent our brave Legions without arms, without ammunition, without provisions, to be destroyed upon the banks of the Danube and of the Aidige, by an enemy three times more numerous than they.

For having preserved in the interior, an army of more than an hundred thousand men, at the very moment at which War was declared.

For having sent away by their own authority above forty thousand men to perish in the desarts of Arabia.

For having discouraged and exasperated the army of Italy, by dismissing General Championet, who had dethroned a King, and by the nomination of Scherer to the command of that Army.

For never having punished the Agents and Commissaries of the Directory, accused of harrassing and plundering the Allied Republicans.

For having destroyed by a military force the Constitution of the Cisalpine, and for having mutilated its Authorities.

For having interrupted the Correspondence between the Diplomatic Agents and the Minister, and for having appropriated to themselves this Correspondence.

For having made an attack on the National Sovereignty, by violating the Liberty of Elections.

For having sent Commissaries to influence the Electors on the side of the Directors, and by threatening the arrestation of those who would not conform to the will of what they called the Government.

For sending confidential letters to the Central Commissaries, in which were developed the means of corrupting opinion.

For suffering to remain unpunished the Central Commissary of La Sarthe, which is attested even by the Messages of the Directory.

For the means of terror which these Central and Special Commissaries employed to remove the Patriots from the Political Assemblies.

For the arbitrary and innumerable detentions of Republican Functionaries before the Elections, under the pretence of Anarchy, in order to deprive them of the suffrages of the people, a conduct which benumbed all public spirit.

For having rendered themselves culpable, by arrestations and arbitrary imprisonments.

For having suffered the War in La Vendee, and of the Chouans, to be recognized, which ought to have been prevented by wise precautions, or combated by forces sent from the interior.

For having encouraged by the re-action, and multiplied by impunity, murders and assassinations, directed principally against the Republicans and the Functionaries; and in fine, for having hazarded the Republic, by the vices of their Administration.

LONDON, July 24.

Improvement in the art of Printing.—Mr. Cunningham, of Southampton, has discovered a method of making and keeping printing balls, without the smallest taint of that noxious and highly offensive process hitherto made use of. Besides cleanliness, the invention has economy to recommend it, as at least half the present expence of that article will be saved; and what appears extraordinary, the balls in a few minutes may be altered from black to red, or visa versa, without the smallest detriment to either colour.

The revolutionary improvements, attemped to be introduced into the institution of marriage by the French innovators, have deservedly drawn upon them much censure and reprobation, and incompatibility of temper, which they have set up as an adequate cause for divorce, has been acknowledged, even by their best female writers, to be a very doubtful and unsafe criterion.—To prove it, one of them recommends the adoption of the practice observed by the Zurioheſe, where the French Republicans have lately been trying the force of other arms than those of persuasion.—Among them it is the custom to shut up in a tower, for the space of 15 days, the husband and wife who sue for a divorce on account of the incompatibility of temper, and there to place them absolutely *tete-a-tete*. The terms of the trial they go through are, that they shall have but *one* chamber, *one* bed to sleep on, *one* chair, *one* knife, *one* fork, &c. and consequently that, in order to sit down, to sleep, to eat, &c. they must previously come to the reciprocal facilities of mutual accommodation.—Of so conciliatory an influence has this discipline proved, that very few, if any, have been found to stand out the expiration of the 15 days.

Col. Crauford, who arrived from Hamburg on Sunday, is the gentleman who between two and three years ago, was severely wounded, when a reconnoitring party of the Archduke's army fell into an ambuscade, and almost every one of them was either killed or wounded. Colonel Crauford received a shot in the head, which carried away all the upper part of the skull, and left him apparently dead in the field. He was carried to Jourdan's head-quarters, where being recognised, he received every mark of attention, but the French retreating from the village soon after, he was left to the care of a common barber, where he was found by the Austrians. His sufferings since in trepanning, and under the cure of an abscess on the spine, occasioned by the convulsions of the wound, have been dreadful; but he is now in a fair way of recovery. His younger brother took his situation as British resident at the head-quarters of the Archduke.

The Disasterous Family.

Accounts from Nora, in Sweden, mention the accidental drowning of a woman of the name Olsson, at the age of 96. The father of the woman was found dead in a street in Stockholm, her mother stabbed herself; of three husbands to whom she had been married, the first was hanged for killing her own brother, the second was blown up by a mine at the siege of Schiveindtz, and the third, with whom she lived near twenty years, was suffocated by the fumes of a laboratory. Her youngest son was transported; her daughter, at the age of twenty, disappeared, and was never heard of. In fine, the misfortunes of this family seemed to extend to the relatives of all those concerned with it, as a son and daughter of her first husband's also came to an untimely end soon after his marriage.

Elopement.—A young lady at Baden, in Wilts, has eloped with a Rustic, distinguished in that neighbourhood as a famous wrestler, determined it seems to try a fall with him

By the Hannah, Capt. Barker, arrived at Marblehead, from Hamburgh, we have the following Intelligence, viz.

HAMBURGH, Auguſt 6.

THE city of Leghorn was evacuated by the French the 16th and 17th July, after having left Florence. The French Miniſter, Reinhard, with the French Conſul, and others, embarked on board an American veſſel, and were captured by the Engliſh. In the night of the 17th, the Gen. Degoubert, evacuated the city, after entering into a capitulation with Gen. Lavillette, the Tuſcan ex-Governor, Alliate, the Governor of the Bank, &c. by which it was agreed, that the ſick left by the French, ſhould be treated with hoſpitality, and when recovered, ſent to the French armies. To receive the French garriſon of Porto Farrajo, and to conduct it in ſafety to the French army; and to indemnify the merchants of Leghorn, who had been ruined by *requisitions* for lead and ſalt-petre for the French army, out of the goods, effects, and miltary apparatus left by the French. Signed by "*Dargoubert*, General. *Lavillette. Aliate*, *Rillier*, and *Filiecbe*." In the night the French marched off. All the emblems of French liberty were immediately cut down, and diſplaced; every ſpecies of rejoicings took place; the Imperial and Tuſcan colours were paraded through the ſtreets, as were buſts of the Grand Duke and Dutcheſs, and the Pope. On the 19th buſineſs aſſumed its activity—the banks diſcounted as uſual; and on the Grand Duke's Balcony, the Ruſſian, Turkiſh, Auſtrian, Engliſh, Neapolitan, Sardinian, and Tuſcan flags were flying.

Piſa and Lucca have both been evacuated by the French.

The populace have obliged the Batavian Conſul to take down the arms of the Republic from his houſe.

Auguſt 10.

The day before yeſterday, we received a letter from Inſpruck [*a capital town of Tyrol, straight on the road from Mantua to Augsburg and Hamburgh*] of the 31ſt ult. announcing the *ſurrender of Mantua* on the 27th. This news is the more probable, as the lateſt letters from Roveredo and Verona ſtate, that Field-Marſhal Suwarrow, had made a ſhort viſit to the camp before it, and that ſince the 23d, a terrible fire had been kept up from 11 batteries, by 443 heavy guns, beſides mortars and howitzers. All the out-works were taken, before the 26th. We expect to receive the confirmation, by the letters from the Empire, this afternoon.

BOLOGNA, July 16.

The Neapolitan army, of 22,000 men, have made themſelves maſters of Ancona, on the Adriatic.

Fort Leo ſurrendered on the 13th inſt.—Its garriſon, conſiſting of above 200 officers and men, are not to ſerve againſt the Emperor for one year.

VIENNA, July 31.

This day's Court Gazette contains the following

SUPPLEMENT EXTRAORDINARY:

The General of Cavalry, Melas, has ſent the pleaſing intelligence, from the head-quarters of Aleſſandria, under date of the 22d inſt. of the ſurrender of that citidel to the Imperial Royal Troops.

As mentioned in our laſt, the works from the ſecond parallel had already been advanced towards the *glacis*, on the 19th; in the night, between the 19th and 20th, the advancing of the ſaid works took place in three different points, and ground was gained on the glacis, to the extent of 30 yards againſt the covered way. The building of batteries being finiſhed at the ſame time in the ſecond parallel, and the artillery introduced, the fire was now continued with vigour from all our batteries.

"Gen. Gardanne, the hoſtile commandant of the citadel, finding danger approaching, and probably not wiſhing to ſtand an aſſault, ſent on the 21ſt, at half paſt two o'clock, by his Adjutant-General Louis, a letter to F. M. Lt. Count Bellegarde, informing him, "That his anſwer to the firſt ſummons ſent him, was ſuch as it ought to be, and as F. M. Lt. Count Bellegarde would himſelf have ſent, under the ſame predicament.——But that now, being able, without any reproach of conſcience, or fear of acculſation, to liſten to the call of humanity, he was not diſinclined to enter into a negociation for capitulation, provided it were founded on ſuch terms, as Frenchmen, who knew how to make every ſacrifice for honor, could accept.

"The bearer being unprovided with powers, he was ſent back with the intimation, that he ſhould fetch the neceſſary inſtructions and powers, within two hours; and mention to the Commandant, that he ſhould be reſponſible for all loſſes that ſhould ariſe, from farther delay.

"At three o'clock at night the fire was ſilent on both ſides, and the capitulation concluded; by virtue of which the garriſon conſtituted priſoners of war, marched out at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d, laid down their arms on the glacis, and will be ſent through Pavia, to the hereditary dominions.

"Gen. Melas reſerves giving hereafter the capitulation, with an inventory of artillery, ammunition and other ſtores, found in the citadel, as well as the return of our loſs in this obſtinate ſiege.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Errel, of the Staff, with the articles of capitulation, and the ſix French ſtandards. No leſs than 107 pieces of cannon, are ſaid to have been found in Aleſſandria.

INSPRUCK, July 31.

"Intoxicated with joy, I have to announce the pleaſing intelligence, that, this morning, at ſeven o'clock, the news of the ſurrender of Mantua arrived here. Little credit, however, was paid to it, till twelve at noon, when its real confirmation reached us. At four in the afternoon, trumpets and kettle-drums reſounded from the ſteeples, to make known, to the inhabitants of this town and the neighbouring villages, this happy event."

AUGSBURG, Auguſt 2.

"We this day received by an expreſs from Inſpruck, the news of the capitulation of Mantua, on the 27th ult. The courier was ſent to His Serene Highneſs the Elector of Treves, reſident here ſince yeſterday.—Our Italian letters, of to-night, are moſt anxiouſly expected.—Further confirmation may arrive, by the letters of the Empire, this afternoon."

LOWER ELBE, Aug. 10.

Gen. Macdonald's retreat by the road of mules, by Sarzana, Seſtri, and Spezzia, has coſt him dear, being obliged to burſt and to throw into the ſea every utenſil or implement of the leaſt weight.

The Tuſcan inſurgent army, invading the Roman territory, have taken Viterbo and Tachi, and marched againſt Perugia.—The forts Cecina and Bibbona, and the cities of Groſeto and Caſtiglione, with eight pieces of cannon, have alſo been taken, and the French garriſon made priſoners. All the precious effects taken at Florence, and which the Tuſcan ſkippers were compelled to embark on the Arno for Leghorn, have been recovered by the peaſants, who cut the French eſcort to pieces.

VERONA, July 23.

Since the month of April, the Auſtrians have taken Peſchiera, Breſcia, Pizzighetone, Milan, Turin, Ferrara, and the citadel of Aleſſandria, which has all been effected by regular ſieges. The French on the contrary, ſtarved out both Mantua and Luxembourgh, by blockading them, and obtained poſſeſſion of ſome other fortreſſes by treachery.

Gen. Macdonald is ſaid to have requeſted permiſſion of Field-Marſhal Suwarrow, to go to the baths of Piſa, for the recovery of his health, which the latter humanely granted in the kindeſt terms.

FRANKFORT, Auguſt 3.

Upon a moderate calculation it appears, that the French have levied every year contributions and requiſitions of every kind in Holland, the right bank of the Rhine, Switzerland, Piedmont, Genoa, Ciſalpinia, Tuſcany, Naples and Rome, to the amount of 300,000,000 of livres. The ſource is now for the beſt part drained by the ſucceſs of the allied arms.

MILAN, July 24.

Gen Macdonald, who went from Spezza, in a felucca, to Genoa, has reſigned his command.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

FRENCH COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY PLAN.

The Mercury of Europe (Hamburgh paper) under the head of Paris, has an article bearing the following title, and which is ſaid to be in general circulation thro' France:—

"PROPOSITIONS"

Which are already popular, and are daily becoming more and more ſo here; viz.

"The re-eſtabliſhment of monarchy in France on rational terms.

"2. The King ſhall grant a general amneſty, without any exceptions or exemptions whatever.

"3. Property which according to the exiſting laws of the Republic, has been legally acquired, and is now held, ſhall be reſpected as legal property.

"4. Such of the army who ſhall join the ſtandard of the King, ſhall be continued in their reſpective ranks, advancements, and pay.

"5. The King ſhall renounce all claim on the territoral acquiſitions of the Republic; and the King, as well as the powers at war with the Republic, ſhall ſolemnly guarantee the integrity of ancient France, and ſhall proclaim a general peace.

"6. Every ſpecies of vaſſalage, tithe corvees, foccage, or bound ſervice, and other contributions in kind, ſhall be forever abolished.

"7. The impoſitions or revenues neceſſary for maintaining the government, ſhall be raiſed upon the produce of the fixed and moveable property of the ſtate, without any exceptions whatever.

"8. The French people ſhall all be governed by the ſame publicly defined and determined laws, both civil and municipal.

"9. Honeſty and capacity ſhall be the criterion whereby the public functions in the ſtate ſhall be filled.

"10. When theſe preliminaries are agreed upon the King ſhall invite the French nation to elect or nomitate, from among their ſage and diſcreet men a repreſentative body, to meet the King at ſuch part or place, in ancient France, as the King may point out, there to conſult with him and aſſiſt him with their wiſdom; to range, draw up and ſettle, a national code, or charter, whereby the French people ſhall be governed, upon the before ſtated principles.

"The Members of the preſent Republican government, or other functionaries of the Republic, being otherwiſe qualified, ſhall be eligible to ſit in the repreſentative body."

HARTFORD, Sept. 30.

On the 26th inſt. the Circuit Court for the Diſtrict of Connecticut finiſhed their ſeſſion in this town.

Iſaac Williams was tried before this Court on an indictment for having on the 27th of February 1797, at Guadaloupe, accepted from the French Republic a commiſſion and inſtructions to commit acts of hoſtility and violence againſt the King of Great-Britain and his ſubjects, contrary to the twenty-firſt article of the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain; ſaid Williams being then a citizen of the United States; the French Republic being then at war with the King of Great-Britain; and ſaid King being then in amity with the United States.—On the trial, it was admitted, on the part of Williams, that he had committed the facts alledged againſt him in the indictment; but in his defence, he offered to prove, that, in the year 1792, he received from the Conſul-General of the French Republic, a warrant, appointing him third Lieutenant on board the Jupiter, a French ſeventy-four gun ſhip; that purſuant to this appointment, he went on-board the Jupiter, took the command to which he was appointed, which veſſel ſoon after ſailed for France, and arrived at Rochefort in France, in the autumn of the ſame year.—That at Rochefort he was duly naturalized in the various Bureaus in that place the ſame autumn, renouncing his allegiance to all other countries, particularly to America; and taking an oath of allegiance to the Republic of France; all according to the laws of ſaid Republic; that immediately after ſaid naturalization he was duly commiſſionated by the Republic of France, appointing him a ſecond Lieutenant on board a French frigate called the Charont; and that before the ratification of the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Great-Britain, he was duly commiſſionated by the French Republic a ſecond Lieutenant on board a ſeventy-four gun ſhip in the ſervice of ſaid Republic; and that he has ever continued under the government of the French Republic down to the preſent time, and the moſt of ſaid time actually reſident in the dominions of the French Republic; that during ſaid period he was not reſident in the United States more than ſix months, which was in the year 1796, when he came to this country for the purpoſe merely of viſiting his relations and friends; that for about three years paſt he has been domiciliated in the iſland of Guadaloupe, within the dominions of the French Republic, and has made that place his fixed habitation, without any deſign of again returning to the United States for permanent reſidence.

The Attorney for the Diſtrict, conceded the abovementioned ſtatement to be true; but objected that it ought not to be admitted as evidence to the jury; becauſe it could have no operation in law to juſtify the priſoner, for committing the facts alledged againſt him in the indictment.

This queſtion was ably argued on both ſides, by the counſel for the United States, and for the priſoner.

Mr. LAW, Diſtrict Judge, expreſſed doubts as to the legal operation of the evidence; and gave it as his opinion, that the evidence and the operation of law thereon, be left to the conſideration of the jury.

The Chief Juſtice of the United States gave his opinion on the queſtion nearly to the following effect:

"The common law of this country remains the ſame as it was before the Revolution. The preſent queſtion is to be decided by two great principles; one is, that all the members of civil community are bound to each other by compact; the other is, that *one* of the parties to this compact, cannot diſſolve it by his own act. The compact between our community and its members is, that the community will protect its members; and on the part of the members, that they will at all times be obedient to the laws of the community, and faithful to its defence. This compact diſtinguiſhes our government from thoſe which are founded in violence or fraud. It neceſſarily reſults that the member cannot diſſolve this compact, without the conſent or default of the community. There has been no conſent—no default. Expreſs conſent is not claimed; but it has been argued that the conſent of the community is implied, by its policy—its condition—and its acts. In countries, ſo crowded with inhabitants, that the means of ſubſiſtence are difficult to be obtained; it is reaſon and policy to permit emigration. But our policy is different; for our country is but ſparely ſettled, and we have no inhabitants to ſpare.

"Conſent has been argued from the condition of the country; becauſe we were in a ſtate of peace. But though we were in peace the war had commenced in Europe. We wiſhed to have nothing to do with the war; but the war would have ſomething to do with us. It has been extremely difficult for us to keep out of this war; the progreſs of it has threatened to involve us. It has been neceſſary for our government to be vigilant in reſtraining our own citizens from thoſe acts which would involve us in hoſtilities. The moſt viſionary writers on this ſubject do not contend for the principle in the unlimited extent, that a citizen may at any and all times, renounce his own, and join himſelf to a foreign country.

"Conſent has been argued, from the acts of our own government, permitting the naturalization of foreigners. When a foreigner preſents himſelf here, and proves himſelf to be of a good moral character, well-affected to the conſtitution and government of the United States, and a friend to the good order and happineſs of civil ſociety, if he has reſided here the time preſcribed by law, we grant him the privileges of a citizen. We do not inquire what his relation is to his own country; we have not the means of knowing, and the inquiry would be indelicate, we leave him to judge of that. If he embarraſſes himſelf, by contracting contradictory obligations, the fault and the folly are his own. But this implies no conſent of the government, that our own citizens ſhould expatriate themſelves.

"Therefore it is my opinion that theſe facts which the priſoner offers to prove in his defence are totally irrelevant; they can have no operation in law; and the jury ought not to be embarraſſed or troubled with them: but by the conſtitution of the Court the evidence muſt go to the jury."

The cauſe and the evidence were accordingly committed to the jury. The jury ſoon agreed on a Verdict, and found the priſoner *GUILTY*.

The Court ſentenced him to pay a fine of 1000 Dollars, and to ſuffer four months imprisonment.

Iſaac Williams was alſo indicted before this Court, for having on the 23d of September, 1797, in a hoſtile manner, with a privateer, commiſſioned by the French Republic, attacked and captured a Britiſh ſhip and crew on the High Seas, contrary to the 21ſt article of the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain; ſaid Williams being then a citizen of the United States; the French Republic being then at war with the King of Great-Britain, and ſaid King being in amity with the United States.

Williams' defence on the firſt indictment being of no avail, and having no other defence to this:—he pleaded Guilty. The Court ſentenced him to pay a fine of 1000 Dollars, and to ſuffer a further impriſonment, of four months.

Charles Holt, printer of the *BEE*, was indicted for a ſeditious libel; his trial was poſtponed to the next term.

By laſt Evening's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28.

Extract of a letter from the Supercargo of the ſhip Mary-Ann, Capt. Knowles Adams, dated Cadiz, July 30.

"I little expected, when I wrote you laſt, that I ſhould ſo ſoon write you again of our being captured and condemned a ſecond time. We ſailed from Gibraltar, the 25th ult. and on the 30th, were captured within 12 hours ſail of Salon, by the French frigate Le Romain, Capt. De Caſe; the Captain, not underſtanding Engliſh, took us in tow to the French Admiral Brieux; as ſoon as we were within hail, we were ordered on board with our papers, expecting to be liberated immediately on producing the papers, and knowing the ſhip *was ſo recently purchaſed from the French*, we congratulated ourſelves, that we had fallen into the hands, inſtead of the privateers, but were ſoon diſappointed.

"The French Admiral, with all the petulancy of a *Petit Maitre*, inſtead of examining our papers as became the dignity of a man in his ſtation, with all the malignancy of *Milton's* Satan, fell into the moſt violent rage, abuſed the Preſident of the United States, by calling him every thing but an honeſt man; *gibbets*, *halters*, &c. &c. were very familiar to his tongue, plain

By the Hannah, Capt. Barker, arrived at Marblehead, from Hamburgh, we have the following Intelligence, viz.

HAMBURGH, August 6.

THE city of Leghorn was evacuated by the French the 16th and 17th July, after having left Florence. The French Minister, Reinhard, with the French Consul, and others, embarked on board an American vessel, and were captured by the English. In the night of the 17th, the Gen. Degoubert, evacuated the city, after entering into a capitulation with Gen. Lavillette, the Tuscan ex-Governor, Alliate, the Governor of the Bank, &c. by which it was agreed, that the sick left by the French, should be treated with hospitality, and when recovered, sent to the French armies. To receive the French garrison of Porto Farrajo, and to conduct it in safety to the French army: and to indemnify the merchants of Leghorn, who had been ruined by *requisitions* for lead and salt-petre for the French army, out of the goods, effects, and miltary apparatus left by the French. Signed by "*Dargoubert*, General. *Lavillette. Aliate, Rilhier*, and *Filiecbe.*" In the night the French marched off. All the emblems of French liberty were immediately cut down, and displaced; every species of rejoicings took place; the Imperial and Tuscan colours were paraded through the streets, as were busts of the Grand Duke and Dutchess, and the Pope. On the 19th business assumed its activity—the banks discounted as usual; and on the Grand Duke's Balcony, the Russian, Turkish, Austrian, English, Neapolitan, Sardinian, and Tuscan flags were flying.

Pisa and Lucca have both been evacuated by the French.

The populace have obliged the Batavian Consul to take down the arms of the Republic from his house.

August 10.

The day before yesterday, we received a letter from Inspruck [*a capital town of Tyrol, straight on the rodd from Mantua to Augsburg and Hamburgh*] of the 31st ult. announcing the *surrender of Mantua* on the 27th. This news is the more probable, as the latest letters from Roveredo and Verona state, that Field-Marshal Suwarrow, had made a short visit to the camp before it, and that since the 23d, a terrible fire had been kept up from 11 batteries, by 443 heavy guns, besides mortars and bowitzers. All the out-works were taken, before the 26th. We expect to receive the confirmation, by the letters from the Empire, this afternoon.

BOLOGNA, July 16.

The Neapolitan army, of 22,000 men, have made themselves masters of Ancona, on the Adriatic.

Fort Leo surrendered on the 13th inst.—Its garrison, consisting of above 200 officers and men, are not to serve against the Emperor for one year.

VIENNA, July 31.

This day's Court Gazette contains the following

SUPPLEMENT EXTRAORDINARY:

The General of Cavalry, Melas, has sent the pleasing intelligence, from the head-quarters of Alessandria, under date of the 22d inst. of the surrender of that citidel to the Imperial Royal Troops.

As mentioned in our last, the works from the second parallel had already been advanced towards the *glacis*, on the 19th; in the night, between the 19th and 20th, the advancing of the said works took place in three different points, and ground was gained on the glacis, to the extent of 30 yards against the covered way. The building of batteries being finished at the same time in the second parallel, and the artillery introduced, the fire was now continued with vigour from all our batteries.

"Gen. Gardanne, the hostile commandant of the citadel, finding danger approaching, and probably not wishing to stand an assault, sent on the 21st, at half past two o'clock, by his Adjutant-General Louis, a letter to F. M. Lt. Count Bellegarde, informing him, "That his answer to the first summons sent him, was such as it ought to be, and as F. M. Lt. Count Bellegarde would himself have sent, under the same predicament.——But that now, being able, without any reproach of conscience, or fear of accusation, to listen to the call of humanity, he was not disinclined to enter into a negociation for capitulation, provided it were founded on such terms, as Frenchmen, who knew how to make every sacrifice for honor, could accept.

"The bearer being unprovided with powers, he was sent back with the intimation, that he should fetch the necessary instructions and powers, within two hours; and mention to the Commandant, that he should be responsible for all losses that should arise, from farther delay.

"At three o'clock at night the fire was silent on both sides, and the capitulation concluded; by virtue of which the garrison constituted prisoners of war, marched out at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d, laid down their arms on the glacis, and will be sent through Pavia, to the hereditary dominions.

"Gen. Melas reserves giving hereafter the capitulation, with an inventory of artillery, ammunition and other stores, found in the citadel, as well as the return of our loss in this obstinate siege.

Yesterday arrived here Capt. Errel, of the Staff, with the articles of capitulation, and the six French standards. No less than 107 pieces of cannon, are said to have been found in Alessandria.

INSPRUCK, July 31.

"Intoxicated with joy, I have to announce the pleasing intelligence, that, this morning, at seven o'clock, the news of the surrender of Mantua arrived here. Little credit, however, was paid to it, till twelve at noon, when its real confirmation reached us. At four in the afternoon, trumpets and kettle-drums resounded from the steeples, to make known, to the inhabitants of this town and the neighbouring villages, this happy event."

AUGSBURG, August 2.

"We this day received by an express from Inspruck, the news of the capitulation of Mantua, on the 27th ult. The courier was sent to His Serene Highness the Elector of Treves, resident here since yesterday.—Our Italian letters, of to-night, are most anxiously expected.—Further confirmation may arrive, by the letters of the Empire, this afternoon."

LOWER ELBE, Aug. 10.

Gen. Macdonald's retreat by the road of mules, by Sarzana, Sestri, and Spezzia, has cost him dear, being obliged to burst and to throw into the sea every utensil or implement of the least weight.

The Tuscan insurgent army, invading the Roman territory, have taken Viterbo and Tachi, and marched against Perugia.—The forts Cecina and Bibbona, and the cities of Grosseto and Castiglione, with eight pieces of cannon, have also been taken, and the French garrison made prisoners. All the precious effects taken at Florence, and which the Tuscan skippers were compelled to embark on the Arno for Leghorn, have been recovered by the peasants, who cut the French escort to pieces.

VERONA, July 23.

Since the month of April, the Austrians have taken Peschiera, Brescia, Pizzighetone, Milan, Turin, Ferrara, and the citadel of Alessandria, which has all been effected by regular sieges. The French on the contrary, starved out both Mantua and Luxembourgh, by blockading them, and obtained possession of some other fortresses by treachery.

Gen. Macdonald is said to have requested permission of Field-Marshal Suwarrow, to go to the baths of Pisa, for the recovery of his health, which the latter humanely granted in the kindest terms.

FRANKFORT, August 3.

Upon a moderate calculation it appears, that the French have levied every year contributions and requisitions of every kind in Holland, the right bank of the Rhine, Switzerland, Piedmont, Genoa, Cisalpinia, Tuscany, Naples and Rome, to the amount of 300,000,000 of livres. The source is now for the best part drained by the success of the allied arms.

MILAN, July 24.

Gen Macdonald, who went from Spezza, in a felucca, to Genoa, has resigned his command.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

FRENCH COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY PLAN.

The Mercury of Europe (Hamburgh paper) under the head of Paris, has an article bearing the following title, and which is said to be in general circulation thro' France:—

"PROPOSITIONS"

Which are already popular, and are daily becoming more and more so here; viz.

"The re-establishment of monarchy in France on rational terms.

"2. The King shall grant a general amnesty, without any exceptions or exemptions whatever.

"3. Property which according to the existing laws of the Republic, has been legally acquired, and is now held, shall be respected as legal property.

"4. Such of the army who shall join the standard of the King, shall be continued in their respective ranks, advancements, and pay.

"5. The King shall renounce all claim on the territoral acquisitions of the Republic; and the King, as well as the powers at war with the Republic, shall solemnly guarantee the integrity of ancient France, and shall proclaim a general peace.

"6. Every species of vassalage, tithe, corvees, toccage, or bound service, and other contributions in kind, shall be forever abolished.

"7. The impositions or revenues necessary for maintaining the government, shall be raised upon the produce of the fixed and moveable property of the state, without any exceptions whatever.

"8. The French people shall all be governed by the same publicly defined and determined laws, both civil and municipal.

"9. Honesty and capacity shall be the criterion whereby the public functions in the state shall be filled.

"10. When these preliminaries are agreed upon the King shall invite the French nation to elect or nomitate, from among their sage and discreet men a representative body, to meet the King at such part or place, in ancient France, as the King may point out, there to consult with him and assist him with their wisdom; to range, draw up and settle, a national code, or charter, whereby the French people shall be governed, upon the before stated principles.

"The Members of the present Republican government, or other functionaries of the Republic, being otherwise qualified, shall be eligible to sit in the representative body."

HARTFORD, Sept. 30.

On the 26th inst. the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut finished their session in this town.

Isaac Williams was tried before this Court on an indictment for having on the 27th of February 1797, at Guadaloupe, accepted from the French Republic a commission and instructions to commit acts of hostility and violence against the King of Great-Britain and his subjects, contrary to the twenty-first article of the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain; said Williams being then a citizen of the United States; the French Republic being then at war with the King of Great-Britain; and said King being then in amity with the United States.—On the trial, it was admitted, on the part of Williams, that he had committed the facts alledged against him in the indictment; but in his defence, he offered to prove, that, in the year 1792, he received from the Consul-General of the French Republic, a warrant, appointing him third Lieutenant on board the Jupiter, a French seventy-four gun ship; that pursuant to this appointment, he went on board the Jupiter, took the command to which he was appointed, which vessel soon after sailed for France, and arrived at Rochefort in France, in the autumn of the same year.—That at Rochefort he was duly naturalized in the various Bureaus in that place the same autumn, renouncing his allegiance to all other countries, particularly to America; and taking an oath of allegiance to the Republic of France; all according to the laws of said Republic; that immediately after said naturalization he was duly commissionated by the Republic of France, appointing him a second Lieutenant on board a French frigate called the Charont; and that before the ratification of the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Great-Britain, he was duly commissionated by the French Republic a second Lieutenant on board a seventy-four gun ship in the service of said Republic; and that he has ever continued under the government of the French Republic down to the present time, and the most of said time actually resident in the dominions of the French Republic; that during said period he was not resident in the United States more than six months, which was in the year 1796, when he came to this country for the purpose merely of visiting his relations and friends; that for about three years past he has been domiciliated in the island of Guadaloupe, within the dominions of the French Republic, and has made that place his fixed habitation, without any design of again returning to the United States for permanent residence.

The Attorney for the District, conceded the abovementioned statement to be true; but objected that it ought not to be admitted as evidence to the jury; because it could have no operation in law to justify the prisoner, for committing the facts alledged against him in the indictment.

This question was ably argued on both sides, by the counsel for the United States, and for the prisoner.

Mr. LAW, District Judge, expressed doubts as to the legal operation of the evidence; and gave it as his opinion, that the evidence and the operation of law thereon, be left to the consideration of the jury.

The Chief Justice of the United States gave his opinion on the question nearly to the following effect:

"The common law of this country remains the same as it was before the Revolution. The present question is to be decided by two great principles; one is, that all the members of civil community are bound to each other by compact; the other is, that *one* of the parties to this compact, cannot dissolve it by his own act. The compact between our community and its members is, that the community will protect its members; and on the part of the members, that they will at all times be obedient to the laws of the community, and faithful to its defence. This compact distinguishes our government from those which are founded in violence or fraud. It necessarily results that the member cannot dissolve this compact, without the consent or default of the community. There has been no consent—no default. Express consent is not claimed; but it has been argued that the consent of the community is implied, by its policy—its condition—and its acts. In countries, so crowded with inhabitants, that the means of subsistence are difficult to be obtained; it is reason and policy to permit emigration. But our policy is different; for our country is but sparely settled, and we have no inhabitants to spare.

"Consent has been argued from the condition of the country; because we were in a state of peace. But though we were in peace the war had commenced in Europe. We wished to have nothing to do with the war; but the war would have something to do with us. It has been extremely difficult for us to keep out of this war; the progress of it has threatened to involve us. It has been necessary for our government to be vigilant in restraining our own citizens from those acts which would involve us in hostilities. The most visionary writers on this subject do not contend for the principle in the unlimited extent, that a citizen may at any and all times, renounce his own, and join himself to a foreign country.

"Consent has been argued, from the acts of our own government, permitting the naturalization of foreigners. When a foreigner presents himself here, and proves himself to be of a good moral character, well-affected to the constitution and government of the United States, and a friend to the good order and happiness of civil society, if he has resided here the time prescribed by law, we grant him the privileges of a citizen. We do not inquire what his relation is to his own country; we have not the means of knowing, and the inquiry would be indelicate, we leave him to judge of that. If he embarrasses himself, by contracting contradictory obligations, the fault and the folly are his own. But this implies no consent of the government, that our own citizens should expatriate themselves.

"Therefore it is my opinion that these facts which the prisoner offers to prove in his defence are totally irrelevant; they can have no operation in law; and the jury ought not to be embarrassed or troubled with them: but by the constitution of the Court the evidence must go to the jury."

The cause and the evidence were accordingly committed to the jury. The jury soon agreed on a Verdict, and found the prisoner *GUILTY.*

The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of 1000 Dollars, and to suffer four months imprisonment.

Isaac Williams was also indicted before this Court, for having on the 23d of September, 1797, in a hostile manner, with a privateer, commissioned by the French Republic, attacked and captured a British ship and crew on the High Seas, contrary to the 21st article of the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain; said Williams being then a citizen of the United States; the French Republic being then at war with the King of Great-Britain, and said King being in amity with the United States.

Williams' defence on the first indictment being of no avail, and having no other defence to this: he pleaded Guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of 1000 Dollars, and to suffer a further imprisonment, of four months.

Charles Holt, printer of the *BEE*, was indicted for a seditious libel; his trial was postponed to the next term.

By last Evening's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28.

Extract of a letter from the Supercargo of the ship Mary-Ann, Capt. Knowles Adams, dated Cadiz, July 30.

"I little expected, when I wrote you last, that I should so soon write you again of our being captured and condemned a second time. We sailed from Gibraltar, the 25th ult. and on the 30th, were captured within 12 hours sail of Salon, by the French frigate Le Romain, Capt. De Caze; the Captain, not understanding English, took us in tow to the French Admiral Brieux; as soon as we were within hail, we were ordered on board with our papers, expecting to be liberated immediately on producing those papers, and knowing the ship *was so recently purchased from the French*, we congratulated ourselves, that we had fallen into the hands, instead of the privateers, but were soon disappointed.

"The French Admiral, with all the petulancy of a *Petit Maitre*, instead of examining our papers as became the dignity of a man in his station, with all the malignancy of *Milton's* Satan, fell into the most violent rage, abused the President of the United States, by calling him every thing but an honest man; *gibbets, halters*, &c. &c. were very familiar to his tongue, plain

onſtrating he was an engine to execute orders of bloody Robeſpierre;—ſeeing guns on deck, he demanded our letter marque—we told him our ſhip had been e captured and condemned, and after- repurchaſed, when all her papers ex- ng her commiſſion, had been returned: twithſtanding which, this *Gallic hero*, an oath, and hell painted in his coun- ee, ſwore, that unleſs we produced a lar letter of marque within twenty-four s, he would hang us all at the fore- arm—he was requeſted to read our pa- the condemnation and bill of ſale of ſhip, from the French Conſul at Cadiz, ch he refuſed, and inforced his former nction, with another oath.—We were n ordered to be taken immediately on rd the frigate, except three ſailors, who re taken out of the boat along-ſide, and between decks, where they were denied light, except the faint glimmerings of a mp, with bread, water, and half a pint of d wine per day, for their ſupport.—My eatment, and that of Capt. Adams, was ry different on board the frigate, it was nderneſs mingled with politeneſs; how- er they thought proper to take the little ſt me by the privateers which before cap- red us, and I have now to begin the world new. Fifteen days we were detained as iſoners, and were not releaſed till our onſul gave a receipt for us all. Such is he conduct of theſe immaculate ſons of Li- erty. No faith is to be given to their apers, the act of one Conſul is a cauſe of ondemnation to another. The firſt time e were captured, *we were condemned for aving a* letter of marque, the ſecond time *ecauſe we had none.*

"The Admiral has given orders to the Conſul to admit of no appeal from the condemnation of an *American* armed veſſel; and to condemn none which were captured without guns, where the papers are perfectly regular.

"The French Conſul has mentioned in his cauſe of condemnation that there were three trunks of Engliſh manufactures on board, ſecreted under the ballaſt, but this is an infamous falſhood. The truth is, that we were robbed of every thing in our firſt capture; we were obliged to purchaſe other cloaths, and fearing we might on our way to Barcelona, be again plundered, we put our trunks under the ballaſt, in which were about 12 or 14 pair cotton ſtockings bought or our own uſe; which, with a great part of our cloaths, were taken from us."

It may not be amiſs to obſerve further, that the very ſame Conſul who condemned the ſhip the firſt time for having a letter of marque *which he himſelf retained when he ſold her*, has in the ſecond condemnation, *aſſigned the want of that commiſſion* among the reaſons for ſo doing.

Any perſon doubting the truth of the above aſſertion, may, by applying to the owners of the above ſhip, be aſcertained of the fact, by ſeeing official copies of both condemnations.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.

By the Philanthropiſt, Capt. Prince, arrived at Marblehead, ſince our laſt, from Bilboa, 44 days, we learn, that the French and Spaniſh fleets, after a pleaſant excurſion, have eſcaped the VIGILENCE of the Britiſh ſquadrons, and are ſafely moored in Breſt waters. This information was reported at Bilboa, Aug. 20th. Off Cape Ortugal, Capt. P. fell in with the Engliſh Frigate Fiſhguard, who alſo informed him, that the fleets had ſafely arrived at Breſt.—Capt. P. alſo mentions the taking of Mantua.

Laſt evening arrived ſhip Mercury, Capt. Pearſon, from Embden, 48 days.—By which we learn, that 35,000 Pruſſians were marching to augment the expedition againſt Holland; and that the hereditary Prince of Orange, and two Pruſſian General Officers, had arrived at Embden, to examine the coaſt, and aſcertain a proper place for the debarkation of the troops.

Laſt evening arrived, the private armed ſhip Camilla, Capt. Seward, 71 days from Amſterdam.

Capt. Seward, who arrived laſt evening took deſpatches from Mr. Murray, for our government, with written directions to deſtroy them, in caſe he met with any cruiſer; —which Capt. S. did, on falling in with the Andromeda Britiſh frigate.

When Capt. S. was at Norway, the Danes and Swedes were embargoed, in expectation of a war with France.—French privateers were not allowed to tarry longer than 24 hours in Norway.

The buoys in the Texel were all taken up, in expectation of a viſit from the Britiſh.

By the lateſt European accounts, it appears that the French Directory entirely abandoned the army of Italy to its fate; as few or no reinforcements have been ſent. On the other hand, they appear determined to defend Switzerland, to the laſt extremity. The French will have a cordon extending from the Alps through Switzerland to the Rhine.

AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.

We are authorized to ſay, that the American Commiſſioners at London, are not about to return home, in conſequence of the temporary ſuſpenſion of their functions there, as has been ſuggeſted in a Philadelphia paper. On the contrary, it is expected that the two governments will ſatisfactorily arrange the ſubject of controverſy between the American and Britiſh Commiſſioners at Philadelphia, and the treaty be carried into effect with mutual fairneſs and good faith.

WARREN, October 5.

Thurſday laſt WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 1. was *conſtituted* and *conſecrated*, and the officers *installed*, in *ample form* by the Grand Lodge of this State, in the Baptiſt meeting-houſe in this town, in the preſence of a very large aſſembly of Ladies and Gentlemen, and upwards of one hundred and ſeventy of the CRAFT. An excellent diſcourſe was delivered by Reverend Brother *Abraham L. Clarke*, Grand Chaplain, on the progreſs and ſublime principles of Maſonry, from Gen. i. 3.—*And GOD ſaid, let there be LIGHT, and there was LIGHT.*

NEWPORT, October 8.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States ſat out from his Seat at Quincy on Monday the 30th ult. for the Seat of Government.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 2. was *conſtituted, conſecrated*, and *installed* in ample Form, on Monday the 23d of September laſt, at the State-Houſe, in South-Kingſtown.

Previous to which, at 10 o'Clock, *A. M.* a Proceſſion was formed in Maſonic Order and marched to the State-Houſe, where a very elegant and pathetic Diſcourſe, ſuited to the Occaſion, was delivered to a numerous Audience, by the Rev. Brother *ABRAHAM L. CLARKE*, of Providence, from theſe Words, "*Let your Light ſo ſhine before Men, that they may ſee your good Works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven.*"

The Officers of the Lodge was then inſtalled. After which the Brethren, together with a Number of diſtinguiſhed Characters, partook of an elegant Dinner, provided for them by Mr. J. Reynolds, when the following Toaſts were drank:

1. Our illuſtrious Brother, *GEORGE WASHINGTON.* (*Three Cheers.*)
2. May the Fragrance of a good Report, like a Sprig of Caſſia, bloom over the Head of every departed Brother.
3. May Maſonry riſe and flouriſh, on the Ruins of Malice and Oppoſition.
4. The Widows and Orphans of our departed Brothers.
5. May the Heart of every Brother feel a Pleaſure, in applying the Balm of Relief to the diſtreſſed.
6. May the *Scales* fall from the Eyes of thoſe, who believe Maſonry to be a Combination to overthow Religion and Government.
7. May Lodges continue to be the Temples of Virtue; and Maſons, by the Regularity of their Lives, diſarm the Tongue of Slander.
8. The Golden Rule:—May it be the *Plumb* by which we ſtand, the *Square* on which we act, and the *Polar Star* by which every Brother is directed.
9. The American Fair;—whoſe Beauty is only outſhone by their Virtue. (*Three Cheers.*)
10. Our beloved Brother, the Honorable *Jabez Bowen*, Eſq; paſt Grand-Maſter of the State of Rhode-Iſland.
11. The Preſident of the United States.
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After the Officers of the Grand Lodge and Speaker of the Day had left the Table:

1. The Grand-Maſter and Officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Rhode-Iſland.
2. The Speaker of the Day.

Laſt Sunday arrived here the Ship Neptune, Capt. Weſt, of Providence, in 80 Days from St. Peterſburgh.

MARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. *NICHOLAS NORTHUP*, jun. to Miſs *MARTHA BURROUGHS*, both of that Town.

—Mr. *SAMUEL CROSS*, of that Town, to Miſs *BETSY ANTHONY*, of Somerſet.

DIED.]—At New-London, Mr. *SAMUEL TREBY*, aged 71.

—At Providence, Mrs. *MARY HOLLAND*, Relict of the late Capt. Holland.

—At Portſmouth (on this Iſland) Mr. *JAMES MITCHELL*, in the 85th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, on Friday Evening laſt, Capt. *JOHN MILLER*, in the 45th Year of his Age, and on Sunday his Remains were reſpectfully interred.

—Mr. *JAMES CAREY*, aged 32.

—This Morning, after a ſhort Illneſs, Mrs. *COMFORT CRANSTON*, Widow of the late Mr. John Cranſton.

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1799.

October.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Thermo. Deg.	Thermo. 3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
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2	57	60½		NW.	N.	Fair.	Fair.
3	60½	63		SE.	SE.	Cloudy.	Cloudy.
4	60	63		NE.	N.	Fog.	Fair.
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6	63½	64		N.	N.	Fair.	Fair.
7	54½	57½		N.	ESE.	Fair.	Fair

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Oct. 7.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Sally, Brown,	Havanna
Schooner Laura, Chace,	Dighton
Sloop Two Brothers, Higby,	Sagharbour
Sloop Two Brothers, Shaw,	Somerſet
Schooner Phebe, Smith,	Pawtuxet
Sloop Concord, Juſtin,	New-York
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Aurora, Slocum,	Charleſton
Romeo, Heath,	Providence
Polly, Kelly,	Norfolk
Nancy, Smith,	Ditto
Schooner Hannah, Child,	Baltimore
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Sloop Friendſhip, Abraham,	Africa
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Sloop Dolphin, Allen,	Newbedford

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY*,

Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

FOR SALE, BY
GODFREY WENWOOD,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſſic Tile. per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity.

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THAT pleaſantly ſituated Houſe and Lot of Land, late in the Poſſeſſion of Samuel Spooner, of Newport, Sailmaker deceaſed; for the Payment of the Legacy given to Elizabeth Spooner, now Elizabeth Dunham, by the laſt Will and Teſtament of her honored Father, of Newport, deceaſed, for the Payment of which, the ſaid Eſtate was made accountable—and if any Overplus after the Legacy aforeſaid—for the Benefit of the Creditors of the ſaid Samuel—by the Approbation of the Supreme Judicial Court of this State, and Direction of the Town Council of the Town of Newport aforeſaid.

WING SPOONER, jun. *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, October 7, 1799.

Newport 26th Sept. 1799.

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JOHN A. COLLINS, ROBERT LAWTON, jun. } *Commiſſioners.*

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GEO. P. HAZARD, *Adm'r.*

THEATRE,
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TO-MORROW EVENING, Oct. 9, 1799,
By the wonderful Set of artificial Comedians
(Three Feet and an Half high, who will walk, ſpeak, and move, as natural as Life, and have performed in moſt of the capital Cities of Europe, with univerſal Applauſe, ſurpaſſing any Thing of the Kind ever exhibited.)

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The Scenery and Machinery as follows:

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Doors will be opened at a Quarter before Seven, and the Performance to commence at Half after Seven.

Tickets may be had at the Theatre, and Places taken in the Boxes, from 4 o'Clock to the Commencement of the Performance.

Boxes, Half a Dollar—Pit, Quarter of a Dollar—Gallery, Nine Pence.

—PIMENTO—

A few Bags for Sale, by
NATHAN B. MILLER.
October 8, 1799.

For CHARLESTON (S. Carolina)

The SLOOP POLLY,

CHRISTOPHER CONGDON, Maſter,

WILL ſail by the 1ſt of November. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to Capt. BENEDICT SMITH, on the Point, at whoſe Wharf ſhe now lies.

Newport, October 7, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Having opened a Store on Baniſter's Wharf, beg Leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have for Sale,

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets, Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

☞ They have alſo for Sale, Flour by the Barrel, 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead, Pimento by the Bag, and 100 Barrels Roſin.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1799.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. Sept. 23, 1799.

THE Creditors of Philip Robinſon, Merchant, of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State aforeſaid, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly of ſaid State, to ſit at South-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, on the laſt Monday of October next enſuing the Date hereof; then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they may have) why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed at June Seſſion, *A. D.* 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

monſtrating he was an engine to execute the orders of bloody Robeſpierre;—ſeeing our guns on deck, he demanded our letter of marque—we told him our ſhip had been before captured and condemned, and afterwards repurchaſed, when all her papers excepting her commiſſion, had been returned:—Notwithſtanding which, this *Gallic hero*, with an oath, and hell painted in his countenance, ſwore, that unleſs we produced a regular letter of marque within twenty-four hours, he would hang us all at the fore-yard-arm—he was requeſted to read our papers, the condemnation and bill of ſale of the ſhip, from the French Conſul at Cadiz, which he refuſed, and inforced his former injunction, with another oath.—We were then ordered to be taken immediately on board the frigate, except three ſailors, who were taken out of the boat along-ſide, and put between decks, where they were denied all light, except the faint glimmerings of a lamp, with bread, water, and half a pint of bad wine per day, for their ſupport.—My treatment, and that of Capt. Adams, was very different on board the frigate, it was tenderneſs mingled with politeneſs; however they thought proper to take the little left me by the privateers which before captured us, and I have now to begin the world anew. Fifteen days we were detained as priſoners, and were not releaſed till our Conſul gave a receipt for us all. Such is the conduct of theſe immaculate ſons of Liberty. No faith is to be given to their papers, the act of one Conſul is a cauſe of condemnation to another. The firſt time we were captured, *we were condemned for having a* letter of marque, the ſecond time *becauſe we had none.*

"The Admiral has given orders to the Conſul to admit of no appeal from the condemnation of an *American* armed veſſel; and to condemn none which were captured without guns, where the papers are perfectly regular.

"The French Conſul has mentioned in his cauſe of condemnation that there were three trunks of Engliſh manufactures on board, ſecreted under the ballaſt, but this is an infamous falſhood. The truth is, that we were robbed of every thing in our firſt capture; we were obliged to purchaſe other cloaths, and fearing we might on our way to Barcelona, be again plundered, we put our trunks under the ballaſt, in which were about 12 or 14 pair cotton ſtockings bought for our own uſe; which, with a great part of our cloaths, were taken from us."

It may not be amiſs to obſerve further, that the very ſame Conſul who condemned the ſhip the firſt time for having a letter of marque *which he himſelf retained when he ſold her*, has in the ſecond condemnation, *aſſigned the want of that commiſſion* among the reaſons for ſo doing.

Any perſon doubting the truth of the above aſſertion, may, by applying to the owners of the above ſhip, be aſcertained of the fact, by ſeeing official copies of both condemnations.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.

By the Philanthropiſt, Capt. Prince, arrived at Marblehead, ſince our laſt, from Bilboa, 44 days, we learn, that the French and Spaniſh fleets, after a pleaſant excurſion, have eſcaped the VIGILENCE of the Britiſh ſquadrons, and are ſafely moored in Breſt waters. This information was reported at Bilboa, Aug. 20th. Off Cape Ortugal, Capt. P. fell in with the Engliſh Frigate Fiſhguard, who alſo informed him, that the fleets had ſafely arrived at Breſt.—Capt. P. alſo mentions the taking of Mantua.

Laſt evening arrived ſhip Mercury, Capt. Pearſon, from Embden, 48 days.—By which we learn, that 35,000 Pruſſians were marching to augment the expedition againſt Holland; and that the hereditary Prince of Orange, and two Pruſſian General Officers, had arrived at Embden, to examine the coaſt, and aſcertain a proper place for the debarkation of the troops.

Laſt evening arrived, the private armed ſhip Camilla, Capt. Seward, 71 days from Amſterdam.

Capt. Seward, who arrived laſt evening took deſpatches from Mr. Murray, for our government, with written directions to deſtroy them, in caſe he met with any cruiſer;—which Capt. S. did, on falling in with the *Andromeda* Britiſh frigate.

When Capt. S. was at Norway, the Danes and Swedes were embargoed, in expectation of a war with France.—French privateers were not allowed to tarry longer than 24 hours in Norway.

The buoys in the Texel were all taken up, in expectation of a viſit from the Britiſh.

By the lateſt European accounts, it appears that the French Directory entirely abandoned the army of Italy to its fate; as few or no reinforcements have been ſent. On the other hand, they appear determined to defend Switzerland, to the laſt extremity. The French will have a cordon extending from the Alps through Switzerland to the Rhine.

AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS.

We are authorized to ſay, that the American Commiſſioners at London, are not about to return home, in conſequence of the temporary ſuſpenſion of their functions there, as has been ſuggeſted in a Philadelphia paper. On the contrary, it is expected that the two governments will ſatisfactorily arrange the ſubject of controverſy between the American and Britiſh Commiſſioners at Philadelphia, and the treaty be carried into effect with mutual fairneſs and good faith.

WARREN, October 5.

Thurſday laſt WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 1. was *conſtituted* and *conſecrated*, and the officers *installed*, in *ample form* by the Grand Lodge of this State, in the Baptiſt meeting-houſe in this town, in the preſence of a very large aſſembly of Ladies and Gentlemen, and upwards of one hundred and ſeventy of the CRAFT. An excellent diſcourſe was delivered by Reverend Brother *Abraham L. Clarke*, Grand Chaplain, on the progreſs and ſublime principles of Maſonry, from Gen. i. 5.—*And GOD ſaid, let there be LIGHT, and there was LIGHT.*

NEWPORT, October 8.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States ſat out from his Seat at Quincy on Monday the 30th ult. for the Seat of Government.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 2. was *conſtituted*, *conſecrated*, and *installed* in ample Form, on Monday the 23d of September laſt, at the State-Houſe, in South-Kingſtown.

Previous to which, at 10 o'Clock, *A. M.* a Proceſſion was formed in Maſonic Order and marched to the State-Houſe, where a very elegant and pathetic Diſcourſe, ſuited to the Occaſion, was delivered to a numerous Audience, by the Rev. Brother *ABRAHAM L. CLARKE*, of Providence, from theſe Words, "*Let your Light ſo ſhine before Men, that they may ſee your good Works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven.*"

The Officers of the Lodge was then inſtalled. After which the Brethren, together with a Number of diſtinguiſhed Characters, partook of an elegant Dinner, provided for them by Mr. J. Reynolds, when the following Toaſts were drank:

1. Our illuſtrious Brother, *GEORGE WASHINGTON.* (*Three Cheers.*)
2. May the Fragrance of a good Report, like a Sprig of Caſſia, bloom over the Head of every departed Brother.
3. May Maſonry riſe and flouriſh, on the Ruins of Malice and Oppoſition.
4. The Widows and Orphans of our departed Brothers.
5. May the Heart of every Brother feel a Pleaſure, in applying the Balm of Relief to the diſtreſſed.
6. May the *Scales* fall from the Eyes of thoſe, who believe Maſonry to be a Combination to overthow Religion and Government.
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In Front an exact Movement of the Sea, and the French Fleet at Anchor, guarding the Mouth of the Nile; Gun Boats and Batteries ſeen along the Shore; the Appearance and manœuvring of the Engliſh Fleet, attended with cannonading; the running aſhore of the Culloden Engliſh Ship of War; the blowing up of the l'Orient French Admiral's Ship, and the Deſtruction of the French Fleet; View of the Iſland of Aleppo; diſtant View of Roſetta, and a moſt beautiful Proſpect of the Caſtle of Aboukir.

Doors will be opened at a Quarter before Seven, and the Performance to commence at Half after Seven.

Tickets may be had at the Theatre, and Places taken in the Boxes, from 4 o'Clock to the Commencement of the Performance.

Boxes, Half a Dollar—Pit, Quarter of a Dollar—Gallery, Nine Pence.

—PIMENTO—

A few Bags for Sale, by

NATHAN B. MILLER.

October 8, 1799.

For CHARLESTON (S. Carolina)

The SLOOP POLLY,

CHRISTOPHER CONGDON, Maſter,

WILL ſail by the 1ſt of November.

For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to Capt. BENEDICT SMITH, on the Point, at whoſe Wharf ſhe now lies.

Newport, October 7, 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Having opened a Store on Baniſter's Wharf, beg Leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have for Sale,

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets, Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

☞ They have alſo for Sale, Flour by the Barrel, 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead, Pimento by the Bag, and 100 Barrels Roſin.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1799.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. Sept. 22, 1799.

THE Creditors of Philip Robinſon, Merchant, of Newport, in the County of Newport, and State aforeſaid, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly of ſaid State, to ſit at South-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, on the laſt Monday of October next enſuing the Date hereof; then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they may have) why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed at June Seſſion, *A. D.* 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

By Order,

WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

CERTAIN DEATH.

A THOUGHT FROM THE FRENCH.

I shall die,—in the height of despair,
Should my DELIA persist to deny.
I shall die with delight, if the fair
Would attend to my tale and comply.

How can I then cease to lament,
Since the fate of my passion is sure;
My death is the certain event,
Alike of the evil and cure.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Lord Mayor, with the usual attendants, having on Wednesday gone to hold the annual court at Greenwich, most of the Mansion-House business was left to Sir John Anderson at Guildhall, amongst which was one laughable case. A respectable looking man, who said he was a tallow-chandler in Gracechurch-street, summoned his wife before the Magistrate for bad behaviour. He took from his pocket a paper, and read a long string of trifling complaints for twelve months past, the worst of which was, that she had beat him, and told him she would be master. She was a very smart, well dressed woman, and equally complained of his brutal conduct; but said he was worse by the bad advice of his relations.—Sir John told them he was sorry to see them come there to expose themselves, and hoped the lady would submit to her husband, for she must not pretend to be master, and to go home and live happily with each other; which the husband consented to, provided she promised not to beat him again.

The sailor who ordered his limbs to be put into a gun and shot off at the enemy, took a better method to be cannonised for a hero, than the Pope himself could have suggested?

WANTED to HIRE,

A few Hundred Dollars—good Security can be given. Inquire of the Printer.

September 23, 1799.

VESSELS bound to North-Carolina may find Freight of Stone, by applying to
J. WINGATE.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

ONCE MORE

Take Notice, and pay Attention!

ALL Retailers of spirituous Liquors, at retail under a Gallon, are hereby requested to come and take out Licences, or they will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

By Order of Council,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council-Clerk.*

Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

Wanted immediately,
Two JOURNEYMEN BLACKSMITHS—that are good Workmen—Apply to the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

RAN AWAY, the Night of the 17th Instant, a Negro Slave, named CEZAR, in the 18th Year of his Age, a short, thick, stout built Fellow, with large prominent Eyes; had on and carried with him a Suit of yellow Nankeen, red and white Calico short Jacket and Trowsers, thick Cloth do. do. stripp'd Flannel do. do. Shirts, &c. Whoever will take up said Slave, and return him to the Subscriber, shall be entitled to a Reward of FIVE DOLLARS. Any Person that shall conceal, employ, or carry off the aforesaid Slave, may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law.
WILLETT CARPENTER.

North-Kingstown, Sept. 21, '99.

For CHARLESTON (S. Carolina)
The BRIG KING SOLOMON,
DAVID M. COGGESHALL, Master,

She has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail by the 10th of October. For Freight or Passage apply to BENJAMIN HILL, next Northward of the Store of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing, in Thames-street, or to the Master on board at Capt. Benedict Smith's Wharf, on the Point.

Newport, Sept. 24, 1799.

THE Subscriber, on the 19th Instant having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council, of Newport, Guardian to *EDWARD PARKINS*, Goldsmith, of said Newport, hereby cautions all Persons against trusting or transacting any Business whatever with the said Edward, from the above Date; and the said Persons who are indebted to him are requested to make Payment to the Subscriber, that he may be enabled to discharge his just Debts.
WILLIAM BURROUGHS, *Guardian.*

Newport, Sept. 20, 1799.

FOR SALE,
A very neat Parlour's Furniture, viz. Mahogany Chairs and Sopha; Looking Glasses; Tables; Carpet, &c.—Also several, Articles of Dining-Room Furniture. Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses per Hogshead.

Newport, Sept. [illegible]th, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY
THOMAS TRIPP,
Wormers, Scrapers, Loggerheads, Cutlasses and sundry other Articles, in the military Way.

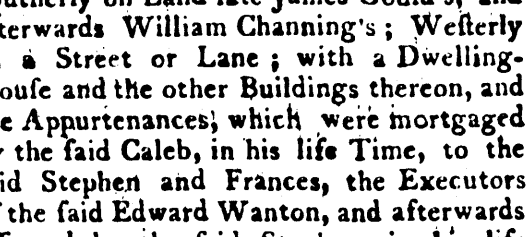
Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

For NORFOLK & ALEXANDRIA,
The new SLOOP FRANKLIN,
Burthen about 50 Tons——For Freight or Passage apply to GOULD MARSH, or OLIVER MARSH.

Newport, Sept. 24, 1799.

WHEREAS John Arnold, William Arnold, Sion Arnold, and Patience Treby, all of Newport, in the County of Newport, Heirs at Law of Caleb Arnold, late of said Newport, deceased, did prefer their Bill to the Supreme Judicial Court, for said County, at their August Term, *A. D.* 1799, against John Bours, of said Newport, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Stephen Ayrault, late of said Newport, deceased, John Piper, and Frances his Wife, residing in Parts beyond Sea, to wit, in England—the said Frances being sole surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Edward Wanton, late of said Newport, deceased, Francis D. Channing, Henry Channing, William Channing, Walter Channing, jun. George Channing, Edward Channing, Anne Channing, Mary Channing, and Lucy Channing, Children, and Heirs at Law of William Channing, late of Newport, aforesaid, deceased, and Lucy Channing, Widow, and Administratrix, of the personal Estate of the said William, deceased, praying for the Redemption of a certain Lot of Land, situate in said Newport, being eighty Feet square, and bounded Northerly on Mary-Lane; Easterly on Land late Mary Harwood's, and afterwards belonging to the Heirs of George Buckmaster, deceased; Southerly on Land late James Gould's, and afterwards William Channing's; Westerly on a Street or Lane; with a Dwelling-House and the other Buildings thereon, and the Appurtenances, which were mortgaged by the said Caleb, in his life Time, to the said Stephen and Frances, the Executors of the said Edward Wanton, and afterwards assigned by the said Stephen, in his life Time, to the said William Channing, deceased, as aforesaid:—And whereas the said Supreme Judicial Court, at their said Term, did order that Notice should be given of the Pendency of said Bill by Advertisement in the Newport Mercury—I do, therefore, notify the said John Bours, John Piper, Frances Piper, Francis D. Channing, Henry Channing, William Channing, Walter Channing, jun. George Channing, Edward Channing, Anne Channing, Mary Channing, Lucy Channing, and Lucy Channing, Widow, to be and appear (if they shall think fit) at the next Supreme Judicial Court, for the said County of Newport, next to be holden at Newport aforesaid, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to respond to the Matters contained in the said Bill.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk,*
Sup. Jud. Court for the County of Newport
Newport, 23d Sept. 1799.



DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.
INFORM the Public, that they have lately erected a ROPEWALK at the South End of the Town, where they have for Sale, Boltrope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions; Rigging by the Suit turned out at the shortest Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.

FOR SALE,
BEST English GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

M. DESFORGES,
ENCOURAGED by some respectable Families of Newport, respectfully informs the Public, that he proposes opening a DANCING ACADEMY, for the ensuing Winter, on the *SECOND MONDAY* of October next (if a sufficient Number should apply) at the Assembly Room, from 9 to 11 o'Clock, in the Morning, for young Ladies and Gentlemen under 14 Years of Age, and from 11 to 1, for Ladies above that Age—from 6 to 9, in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

Terms—Two Lessons a Week, Eight Dollars, per Quarter; at the End of the first Quarter there shall be an Exhibition, where M. D's. Pupils will perform *single* and *double French Minuets, Cotillions, English Country Dances*, and the *elegant Minuet de la Chasse*, never taught in this Country, but by M. D.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who are disposed to be instructed in the first and true Principles of Dancing, or to perfect themselves in that very useful Accomplishment on those Conditions, are requested to apply as soon as possible, at M. *FERROT's* French Watchmaker's Store, where a subscription Paper shall be left.

To those who may wish to acquire a Knowledge of the French Language in its purest Dialect, M. D. would give Attendance at their own Dwellings, on reasonable Terms.

From the Satisfaction hitherto given to those who have honored him with their Confidence, M. D. flatters himself with the Patronage of a liberal Community, which he will endeavor by strict and unremitted Attention to merit.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
Washington, ss.

Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, September 17th, A. D. 1799.

THE Creditors of Elnathan Burdick of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, an insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear (if they shall think fit) at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingstown, within and for said County of Washington, on the second Monday of October next, for the Purpose of appointing Commissioners to receive an Assignment of said Insolvent's Estate, agreeable to an Act of the General Assembly, passed June, A. D. 1756, entitled an Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.

JOHN HAZARD, jun. *Clerk.*

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN's,*

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Store on Banister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON
Informs his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from the House he lately improved, in Thames-street, to that large and elegant House nearly opposite—formerly occupied by the late Governor Wanton, where he has for sale,

A FRESH Supply of English GOODS, suitable for the Season, among which are,——Cassimeres, Fancy Vesting; Calicoes and Chinzes, Satins, Modes, Lutestrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlasses, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Irish Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Cash as at any Store in the State.

Also, just Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbrellas—India Lutestrings—Nankeens, &c.

Newport, July 22, 1799.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,
Has for SALE, at his Store on the South Side of the RED MARKET,

A Handsome Assortment of English and India Goods; Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or Pound; Raisins by the Jar or Cask; Chocolate, Nutmegs, Allspice, and other Spices; Sugar by Box or Barrel; Molasses by Hogshead or Gallon; West-India and New-England Rum by Hogshead or Gallon; Porter by Cask or Dozen; Flour by Barrel; Rice by Cask; 600 Bushels Salt; 120 Quintals of dried Codfish; Soap by the Box; Paper by the Ream; Starch by the Hundred or Pound; Sole Leather by the Hundred Weight, or Side, and Calfskins; a Variety of Cutlery and Hardware; a good Assortment of Iron Ware and Nails; Cotton; Cheese; Coffee; and a Variety of other Articles, too numerous to be detailed within the Limits of an Advertisement.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND
Has taken for the Summer, the Store of Mr. Thomas Howland, in Thames-street, where he has for Sale,

A handsome Assortment of Oil-Cloths; 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens; coarse India Muslins; Shirting Checks; 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 Purple and Chintz Shawls; Calicoes and Chintzes; Durants; Calamancoes and Russellets; Lutestrings; Jaconet and Book 4-4, 9-4 and 6-4 Muslins; Pack Pins; colour'd and white Threads; Broadcloths, &c. &c. &c. He intends leaving this Place shortly, and will sell them low.

Newport, August 12, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN
Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; Mess and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Cask; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Bushels, or less Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.

Newport, July 29, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN
Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,

A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.

Also, best clean Turk's-Island SALT, by Hundred Bushel, or less Quantity.

Newport, 20th April, 1799.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.—23d Sept. 1799.

THE Creditors of Levi Barlow, Mariner, of Newport, in the County of Newport and State aforesaid, are hereby notified to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly, of said State, to sit at South Kingstown, in the County of Washington, on the last Monday in October next ensuing the Date hereof, then and there to shew Cause (if any they may have) why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of an Act passed at June Session, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

CERTAIN DEATH.

A THOUGHT FROM THE FRENCH.

I Shall die,—in the height of deſpair,
Should my DELIA perſiſt to deny.
I ſhall die with delight, if the fair
Would attend to my tale and comply.

How can I then ceaſe to lament,
Since the fate of my paſſion is ſure;
My death is the certain event,
Alike of the evil and cure.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Lord Mayor, with the uſual attendants, having on Wedneſday gone to hold the annual court at Greenwich, moſt of the Manſion-Houſe buſineſs was left to Sir John Anderſon at Guildhall, amongſt which was one laughable caſe. A reſpectable looking man, who ſaid he was a tallow-chandler in Gracechurch-ſtreet, ſummoned his wife before the Magiſtrate for bad behaviour. He took from his pocket a paper, and read a long ſtring of trifling complaints for twelve months paſt, the worſt of which was, that ſhe had beat him, and told him ſhe would be maſter. She was a very ſmart, well dreſſed woman, and equally complained of his brutal conduct; but ſaid he was worſe by the bad advice of his relations.—Sir John told them he was ſorry to ſee them come there to expoſe themſelves, and hoped the lady would ſubmit to her huſband, for ſhe muſt not pretend to be maſter, and to go home and live happily with each other; which the huſband conſented to, provided ſhe promiſed not to beat him again.

The ſailor who ordered his limbs to be put into a gun and ſhot off at the enemy, took a better method to be cannonized for a hero, than the Pope himſelf could have ſuggeſted?

WANTED to HIRE,
A few Hundred Dollars—good Security can be given. Inquire of the Printer.
September 23, 1799.

VESSELS bound to North-Carolina may find Freight of Stone, by applying to
J. WINGATE.
Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

ONCE MORE
Take Notice, and pay Attention!
ALL Retailers of ſpirituous Liquors, at retail under a Gallon, are hereby requeſted to come and take out Licences, or they will be proſecuted as the Law directs.
By Order of Council,
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council-Clerk.*
Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

Wanted immediately,
Two JOURNEYMEN BLACKSMITHS—that are good Workmen—Apply to the Printer.
Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

RAN AWAY, the Night of the 17th Inſtant, a Nrgro Slave, named CEZAR, in the 18th Year of his Age, a ſhort, thick, ſtout built Fellow, with large prominent Eyes; had on and carried with him a Suit of yellow Nankeen, red and white Calico ſhort Jacket and Trowſers, thick Cloth do. do. ſtripp'd Flannel do. do. Shirts, &c. Whoever will take up ſaid Slave, and return him to the Subſcriber, ſhall be entitled to a Reward of FIVE DOLLARS. Any Perſon that ſhall conceal, employ, or carry off the aforeſaid Slave, may depend on being proſecuted with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.
WILLETT CARPENTER.
North-Kingſtown, Sept. 21, '99.

For CHARLESTON (S. Carolina)
The BRIG KING SOLOMON,
DAVID M. COGGESHALL, Maſter,
She has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail by the 10th of October. For Freight or Paſſage apply to BENJAMIN HILL, next Northward of the Store of Meſſrs. Gibbs & Channing, in Thames-ſtreet, or to the Maſter on board at Capt. Benedict Smith's Wharf, on the Point.
Newport, Sept. 24, 1799.

THE Subſcriber, on the 19th Inſtant having been appointed by the Hon. Town-Council, of Newport, Guardian to *EDWARD PERRIN*, Goldſmith, of ſaid Newport, hereby cautions all Perſons againſt truſting or tranſacting any Buſineſs whatever with the ſaid Edward, from the above Date; and thoſe Perſons who are indebted to him are requeſted to make Payment to the Subſcriber, that he may be enabled to diſcharge his juſt Debts.
WILLIAM BURROUGHS, *Guardian.*
Newport, Sept. 20, 1799.

FOR SALE,
A very neat Parlour's Furniture, viz. Mahogany Chairs and Sopha; Looking Glaſſes; Tables; Carpet, &c.—Alſo ſeveral, Articles of Dining-Room Furniture. Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

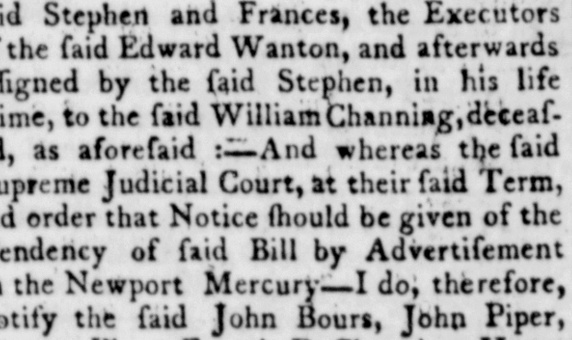
CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,
And Molaſſes per Hogſhead.
Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY
THOMAS TRIPP,
Wormers, Scrapers, Loggerheads, Cutlaſſes and ſundry other Articles, in the military Way.
Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

For NORFOLK & ALEXANDRIA,
The new SLOOP FRANKLIN,
Burthen about 50 Tons——For Freight or Paſſage apply to GOULD MARSH, or OLIVER MARSH.
Newport, Sept. 24, 1799.

WHEREAS John Arnold, William Arnold, Sion Arnold, and Patience Treby, all of Newport, in the County of Newport, Heirs at Law of Caleb Arnold, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, did prefer their Bill to the Supreme Judicial Court, for ſaid County, at their Auguſt Term, *A. D.* 1799, againſt John Bours, of ſaid Newport, Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Stephen Ayrault, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, John Piper, and Frances his Wife, reſiding in Parts beyond Sea, to wit, in England—the ſaid Frances being ſole ſurviving Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Edward Wanton, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, Francis D. Channing, Henry Channing, William Channing, Walter Channing, jun. George Channing, Edward Channing, Anne Channing, Mary Channing, and Lucy Channing, Children, and Heirs at Law of William Channing, late of Newport, aforeſaid, deceaſed, and Lucy Channing, Widow, and Adminiſtratrix, of the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid William, deceaſed, praying for the Redemption of a certain Lot of Land, ſituate in ſaid Newport, being eighty Feet ſquare, and bounded Northerly on Mary-Lane; Eaſterly on Land late Mary Harwood's, and afterwards belonging to the Heirs of George Buckmaſter, deceaſed; Southerly on Land late James Gould's, and afterwards William Channing's; Weſterly on a Street or Lane; with a Dwelling-Houſe and the other Buildings thereon, and the Appurtenances; which were mortgaged by the ſaid Caleb, in his life Time, to the ſaid Stephen and Frances, the Executors of the ſaid Edward Wanton, and afterwards aſſigned by the ſaid Stephen, in his life Time, to the ſaid William Channing, deceaſed, as aforeſaid:—And whereas the ſaid Supreme Judicial Court, at their ſaid Term, did order that Notice ſhould be given of the Pendency of ſaid Bill by Advertiſement in the Newport Mercury—I do, therefore, notify the ſaid John Bours, John Piper, Frances Piper, Francis D. Channing, Henry Channing, William Channing, Walter Channing, jun. George Channing, Edward Channing, Anne Channing, Mary Channing, Lucy Channing, and Lucy Channing, Widow, to be and appear (if they ſhall think fit) at the next Supreme Judicial Court, for the ſaid County of Newport, next to be holden at Newport aforeſaid, on the firſt Monday of March next, then and there to reſpond to the Matters contained in the ſaid Bill.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk,*
Sup. Jud. Court for the County of Newport
Newport, 23d Sept. 1799.



DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.
INFORM the Public, that they have lately erected a ROPEWALK at the South End of the Town, where they have for Sale, Boltrope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions; Rigging by the Suit turned out at the ſhorteſt Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.
Newport, Sept. 16, 1799.

FOR SALE,
BEST Engliſh GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.
Newport, July 29, 1799.

M. DESFORGES,
ENCOURAGED by ſome reſpectable Families of Newport, reſpectfully informs the Public, that he propoſes opening a DANCING ACADEMY, for the enſuing Winter, on the *SECOND MONDAY* of October next (if a ſufficient Number ſhould apply) at the Aſſembly Room, from 9 to 11 o'Clock, in the Morning, for young Ladies and Gentlemen under 14 Years of Age, and from 11 to 1, for Ladies above that Age—from 6 to 9, in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

Terms—Two Leſſons a Week, Eight Dollars, per Quarter; at the End of the firſt Quarter there ſhall be an Exhibition, where M. D's. Pupils will perform *ſingle* and *double French Minuets, Cotillions, Engliſh Country Dances*, and the *elegant Minuet de la Chaſſe*, never taught in this Country, but by M. D.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who are diſpoſed to be inſtructed in the firſt and true Principles of Dancing, or to perfect themſelves in that very uſeful Accompliſhment on thoſe Conditions, are requeſted to apply as ſoon as poſſible, at M. *FEORROT's*, French Watchmaker's Store, where a ſubſcription Paper ſhall be left.

To thoſe who may wiſh to acquire a Knowledge of the French Language in its pureſt Dialect, M. D. would give Attendance at their own Dwellings, on reaſonable Terms.

From the Satisfaction hitherto given to thoſe who have honored him with their Confidence, M. D. flatters himſelf with the Patronage of a liberal Community, which he will endeavor by ſtrict and unremitted Attention to merit.
Newport, Sept. 23, 1799.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
Waſhington, ſs.
Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court,
September 17th, A. D. 1799.

THE Creditors of Elnathan Burdick of Hopkinton, in the County of Waſhington, an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear (if they ſhall think fit) at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingſtown, within and for ſaid County of Waſhington, on the ſecond Monday of October next, for the Purpoſe of appointing Commiſſioners to receive an Aſſignment of ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, agreeable to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed June, A. D. 1756, entitled an Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors.
JOHN HAZARD, jun. *Clerk.*

NEW GOODS.
JOHN BOURS, jun.
Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,
That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN's,*
A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.
Alſo, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.
J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.
Newport, June 10, 1799.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,
At his Store on Banister's Wharf,
A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.
Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.
Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.
He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.
Newport, April 29, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON
Informs his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has removed from the Houſe he lately improved, in Thames-ſtreet, to that large and elegant Houſe nearly oppoſite—formerly occupied by the late Governor Wanton, where he has for ſale,
A FRESH Supply of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, among which are,——Caſſimeres, Fancy Veſting; Calicoes and Chinzes, Satins, Modes, Luteſtrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlaſſes, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Iriſh Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Caſh as at any Store in the State.
Alſo, juſt Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbrellas—India Luteſtrings—Nankeens, &c.
Newport, July 22, 1799.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,
Has for SALE, at his Store on the South Side of the RED MARKET,
A Handſome Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods; Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or Pound; Raiſins by the Jar or Caſk; Chocolate, Nutmegs, Alſpice, and other Spices; Sugar by Box or Barrel; Molaſſes by Hogſhead or Gallon; Weſt-India and New-England Rum by Hogſhead or Gallon; Porter by Caſk or Dozen; Flour by Barrel; Rice by Caſk; 600 Buſhels Salt; 120 Quintals of dried Codfiſh; Soap by the Box; Paper by the Ream; Starch by the Hundred or Pound; Sole Leather by the Hnndred Weight, or Side, and Calfſkins; a Variety of Cutlery and Hardware; a good Aſſortment of Iron Ware and Nails; Cotton; Cheeſe; Coffee; and a Variety of other Articles, too numerous to be detailed within the Limits of an Advertiſement.
Newport, July 29, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.
JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Windbw Glaſs & Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.
By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.
Newport, May 24, 1799.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND
Has taken for the Summer, the Store of Mr. Thomas Howland, in Thames-ſtreet, where he has for Sale,
A handſome Aſſortment of Oil-Cloths; 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens; coarſe India Muſlins; Shirting Checks; 4-4, 9-8 and 5-4 Purple and Chintz Shawls; Calicoes and Chintzes; Durants; Calamancoes and Ruſſellets; Luteſtrings; Jaconet and Book 4-4, 9-4 and 6-4 Muſlins; Pack Pins; colour'd and white Threads; Broadcloths, &c. &c. &c. He intends leaving this Place ſhortly, and will ſell them low.
Newport, August 12, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN
Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Iſland,
GOOD Retailing Surinam and Havanna MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Meſs and prime Pork and Beef by the Barrel; Rice by the Caſk; Whale Oil by the Ton; Rock Salt by the Hundred Buſhels, or leſs Quantity; Pilot Bread by the Barrel; and Two Pair of Three-Pound Cannon, with all their Apparatus complete.
Newport, July 29, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN
Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the Eaſt Side of Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has at preſent on Hand,
A HANDSOME Aſſortment of GOODS, which he will ſell at a reaſonable Rate.
Alſo, beſt clean Turk's-Iſland SALT, by Hundred Buſhel, or leſs Quantity.
Newport, 20th April, 1799.

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c.—23d Sept. 1799.

THE Creditors of Levi Barlow, Mariner, of Newport, in the County of Newport and State aforeſaid, are hereby notified to appear (if they ſhall think fit) at the General Aſſembly, of ſaid State, to ſit at South Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, on the laſt Monday in October next enſuing the Date hereof, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they may have) why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of an Act paſſed at June Seſſion, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

By Order,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*